



GEN. R. D. JOHNSTON, GEN. O. O. HOWARD,
of Alabama. of Vermont.

The above picture represents two distinguished veteran soldiers; one, Gen. Robert D. Johnston, of Alabama, once owner of slaves, and an officer of the Confederate Army; the other, Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, of Vermont, distinguished as an anti-slavery man and a Union officer.

These two famous generals fought on opposite sides in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. They did not meet again until they sat, side by side, in the Clifton Conference, with the open Bible and beautiful flowers between them; and during the night they occupied the "Prophet's Chamber," overlooking the unbroken sea; and in the morning decorated each other with flowers plucked in the garden of Dyke Rock Cottage.

The Negro and the Sunday-School

An Editorial in *The Congregationalist*, Boston, Mass., August 29, 1908

TO bring representative men of the white and colored races together in conference on the Negro problem is a difficult undertaking. Mr. Smiley made an experiment in this line at Lake Mohank several years ago, but he did not think it wise to repeat it. The southern conferences on education have discussed the question on all sides, but always in the absence of the Negro. Mr. W. N. Hartshorn seems to have achieved a degree of success in bringing representatives of both races on a common platform at his home in Clifton, Mass., last week.

About seventy educators, pastors and laymen, representing thirty-two southern institutions, spent three days in talking over past and present conditions of the Negro, his needs, and how to provide for them. The gathering was distinguished by the presence of two veteran soldiers of the Civil War who fought on opposite sides, Gen. Oliver O. Howard, of Vermont, and Gen. Robert D. Johnston, of Alabama. The special object of the Conference was to consider how to coördinate the Sunday-school movement with the educational work among the Negroes.

The final "findings" recognize the wonderful progress of the Negro since emancipation and the work of educational institutions, especially in Bible instruction. They affirm that the fundamental need is the development of right moral motives and high standards, which must be accomplished through the moral and religious instruction of the children and youth. They declare that the Sunday-school, properly organized and conducted, is

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for doing this work; and from this basis a practical program is proposed, the inauguration of plans for systematic courses of Sunday-school training in colleges and schools for Negroes.

To work out this scheme, a large number of members of the Conference, mostly officers of these institutions, were appointed a committee of the International Sunday-School Association, of which Mr. Hartshorn is chairman. Important possibilities are foreshadowed in such a plan, and those who attempt to formulate it and put it in operation may be assured of the sympathetic interest of those in the North and in the South who realize that the moral and spiritual as well as the intellectual elevation of the Negro race is essential to the welfare of the whole nation.